

CIRCULAR STAIRCASE
BEGINS SATURDAY

MARKET
EDITION

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REVOLT IS GROWING IN MEXICO

Revolution Spreading More
Rapidly Than Ever and
Rebels Advancing

FORCES ARE UNITING TO BRING END TO REIGN OF DIAZ

Wealthy Residents Resting
Under Burdens and the
Poor Join Hands in
the Fight

EL PASO, TEX., Nov. 23.—The most desperate fighting so far in the rebellion against Diaz is reported here to-day in telephone advices from Torreon, where 1,500 soldiers and rurales have been engaged all night in a fierce battle with revolutionists who are said to number nearly 4,000.

Firing from the tops of churches and other large buildings throughout the city, the Diaz forces and hundreds of townspeople are battling to hold off the rebels, of whom large numbers are reported to have been killed in desperate onslaughts. On one incursion into the city the rebels and defenders engaged in hand-to-hand fighting and more than one hundred of the soldiers were captured before the revolutionists drew off with their dead and wounded.

INSURGENTS AGGRESSORS. When the battle began more than 2,500 revolutionists appeared before the city and were immediately assailed by the 600 troops forming the garrison. These, entrenched behind walls and in rifle pits on the city's river front, fought off the attack during the night. This morning eight hundred additional troops were rushed to the defense of the city. The soldiers will be detained some miles from the city and are expected to attack the rebels on the flank. At the present time the war is still undecided, but the revolutionists are reported to be pouring in by hundreds, and unless the government troops can obtain further aid, it is believed the city will be captured.

PALACE BURNED. Additional details of the battles fought in Gomez Palacio and Parral were received to-day from refugees. They declare that during the fighting in the latter city the municipal palace was burned and more than a score of persons killed, including the chief of police. The refugees praise the courage of the rurales. After the revolutionists had been once driven from the city they returned in increased numbers and the rurales again drove them out.

Parral, which the revolutionists captured after desperate fighting, Monday and Tuesday is reported to have been retaken. Two Americans, one a mining man named Lawton and another whose name is unknown are said to have been killed in the Parral fighting. They were standing in the doorway of the Foreign Club, when stray bullets struck them. The refugees assert that when reinforcements reached Parral the rebels retreated after a sharp clash, leaving their dead in the streets. Railroad communication with Parral was re-established to-day and reports say quiet prevails to-day there.

Some refugees from Chihuahua declared General Terrazas has sworn in a large number of citizens to protect the city. Machine guns have been mounted upon the municipal palace and the cathedral in preparation for the attack by eight thousand rebels, expected at any moment.

Diego Redo, a high government official, arrived here to-day from Mexico City. He declared that the fighting at Orizaba was mainly confined to labor troubles, but added that heavy reinforcements were being rushed there. Refugees assert that the fighting reported at Torreon did not really occur within that city, but between Torreon and Gomez Palacio, four miles away, the principal fighting being in Gomez Palacio.

EL PASO, TEX., Nov. 23.—That the Mexican revolution is spreading more rapidly than ever despite the efforts of the entire federal army of Mexico to prevent it and despite the efforts of President Diaz, government to prevent the dissemination of news, was evident to-day from the flood of private reports received here regarding the revolt.

With Torreon, Gomez Palacio and Lerdo already in the hands of the rebels, Texas despatches showed the victorious revolutionary army, under command of Francisco L. Madero and his immediate lieutenants was attacking Chihuahua and Cuatro Ciénegas and that the fall of both places was imminent.

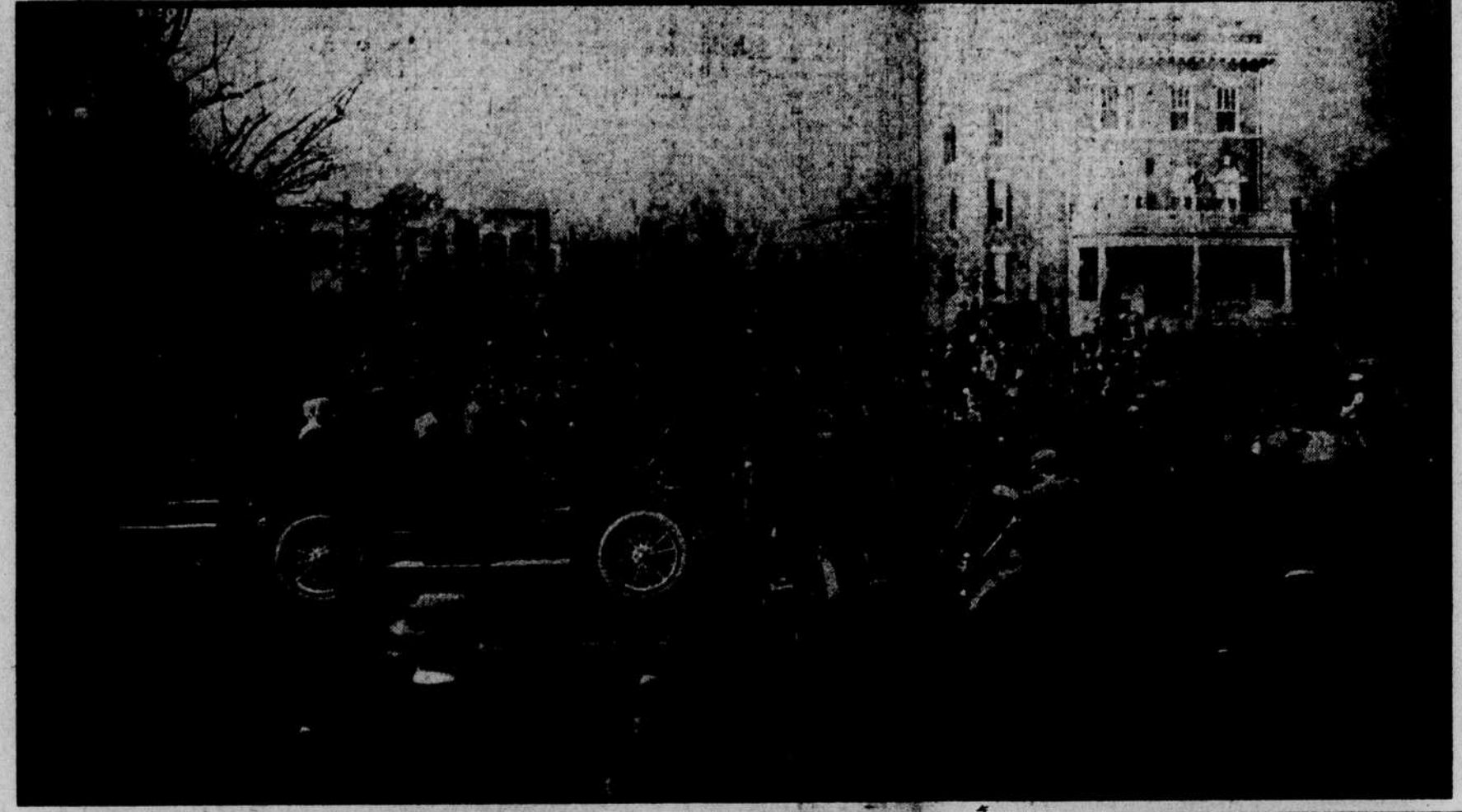
From the latter place came advices to-day stating that Madero himself, at the head of 1,000 rebel troops, began an attack on the city at 1 A. M., and that at 3 o'clock a fierce battle was in progress, with the rebels steadily gaining ground. Further details have not been received but the earlier advices predicted the quick capture of the city by Madero.

Chihuahua, the largest city yet attacked by the revolutionists, is in imminent danger of capture, the advices said.

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WET THANKSGIVING. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23. A heavy and wet Thanksgiving with rain and possibly snow, is in store for the Middle Atlantic and New England States and the upper Ohio Valley, according to the forecast made to-day by the Weather Bureau, where a storm is moving eastward. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair. Storm warnings are displayed on Lake Erie and the Federal coast from Point Lobos northward.

CROWD CHEERING PRESIDENT TAFT



CRIPPEN PAYS PENALTY FOR MURDER OF WIFE

American Dentist Hanged in
London for Killing Belle
Elmore

SPENDS LAST NIGHT WITH FATHER CAREY ADMITTED TO CHURCH

Calm and Composed to the
Last, But Concerned For
Young Woman For Love
of Whom He Com-
mitted Crime

The Crippen Case. January 31.—Dr. H. H. Crippen and wife seen together for last time at dinner given in their home, Hilldrop Crescent, London.

February 2.—Music Hall Ladies' Guild received letter ostensibly from Mrs. Crippen resigning as treasurer, and saying she had gone to California.

February 27.—Crippen and his former typist, Miss Ethel Levene, attended a dinner, Miss Levene wearing jewels that had belonged to Mrs. Crippen.

June 15.—John Edward Nash, and wife, theatrical friends of Mrs. Crippen, started investigation of her reported death.

July 9.—Crippen admitted to Scotland Yard detectives that his wife was not dead, but that they had separated.

July 11.—Crippen and Miss Levene disappeared.

July 14.—Body of Mrs. Crippen found buried in the cellar of the Crippen home.

July 28.—Captain Kendall, of the steamer Montrose, bound for Canada, sends wireless to London, stating he believes Crippen and Miss Levene are on board.

July 31.—Crippen and Miss Levene arrested at Father Point, Quebec, by Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, whom with his assistants, boarded the Montrose disguised as pilots.

August 20.—Crippen and Miss Levene taken to England on steamer Magonite, landing at Liverpool August 27.

October 18.—Crippen brought to trial in Old Bailey Court.

October 25.—Crippen found guilty.

October 26.—Miss Levene tried on a charge of being an accessory after the fact and acquitted.

November 23.—Crippen hanged.

LONDON, November 23.—Dr. H. H. Crippen, American citizen, was hanged this morning in the yard of Pentonville jail for the murder of his wife, Cora Crippen, known in the music halls as Belle Elmore.

Crippen met death with the same courage that had marked his conduct since he was apprehended at Father Point, Quebec. Not once did he falter on the march to the gallows, nor did he break down when the name of "Miss Allen" Miss Levene did not board the Majestic at

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Dr. H. H. Crippen.

ALL WILL OBSERVE DAY OF THANKS

RELIGIOUS SERVICES, FOOTBALL
GAMES AND HOME DINNERS
FILL THE PROGRAM.

DINNER FOR THE NEEDY

VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS HOLD
UNION SERVICES, EXCEPT
EPISCOPAL
CHURCHES.

Thanksgiving Day will be observed by Richmond people alike by those in "rags, in tags and velvet gowns."

Union services will be held by most denominations and regular Thanksgiving services will be conducted at all of the Episcopal churches. In the afternoon one and all will attend the football game, and then promenade Broad street. Many business houses will give a half holiday. Interspersed with the religious services of the day and the festivities will be the home dinners, when families as a whole will gather about the feast board and partake of turkey and cranberry sauce and plum pudding, congratulating themselves for the wisdom of their Puritan forefathers in setting apart this day of thanks.

For those who have no home circle and are shut off from the day's festivities, various benevolent and religious orders have provided dinners for them. As has been the custom for years past, a special Thanksgiving dinner will be served the prisoners at the State and city prison.

The day will be observed for donations at the Home for Needy Confederate Women, No. 3 East Grace street, and at the Baptist Home for Aged Women. Both of these institutions have proven their merits, justifying the support of the public upon whose generosity they are largely dependent.

Adjutant and Mrs. Wiggins, of the Salvation Army, 918 East Broad street, have planned to provide Thanksgiving dinner for one hundred poor children, whose hearts will indeed be made glad by this treat.

Services will be held at the Richmond College chapel Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, the address being made by Dr. W. O. Carver, an alumnus of the institution and professor of missions of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville.

Union services for all the Baptist churches, which had been planned to

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SHOWS HOW TO HANDLE BAD PUPILS

Separate Rooms Necessary for
This Type, Declares Miss
Richman

TEACHER, SHE SAYS, SHOULD NOT WASTE LIFE BLOOD ON THEM

Supt. Eggleston, in Annual Address, Discusses School Situation at Length—Stearnes Amuses Audience With Taft Impressions

The problem of the ninety and nine is the real problem in school education of to-day, according to Miss Julia Richman, district superintendent of New York city public schools, who discussed "juvenile delinquency" before the general session of the Virginia Educational Conference Wednesday in John Marshall high school.

"The problem of the one is another question," she said, "and the time has come when the authorities must wake up to the importance of providing separate systems and school rooms for the bad boy. 'It is not right,' she insisted, 'that the teacher should waste her life blood on the bad and delinquent boy to the detriment of the good pupils, eager to learn. Shall a teacher be tormented and be worried almost to death just because a few bad boys happen to be in her room? I say 'no,' most emphatically."

Energy Wasted. "Bad boys can be managed but not to any degree of satisfaction under the present system. On many occasions I have noted that principals were devoting practically all their time to the question of managing bad boys under their supervision and were thus wasting much effort that ought to have been directed toward the general improvement and development of his department."

"Such a system is an outrage to every one concerned," continued Miss Richman. "It is an injustice to the good boy and it is an injustice to the school. The proper solution, as I have found from experience, is the segregation of the bad and incorrigible pupils in separate rooms, with exceptional teachers of great disciplinary ability in charge. That arrangement gives the good and studious pupils an opportunity to learn and to profit by the earnest efforts of their teacher that they would not otherwise get."

Teacher Do Her Part. Miss Richman was ready to admit that much depended upon the teacher and in a number of instances the fault lay perhaps more with the teacher than with the pupil. Her remarks in this connection she wanted applied to the conscientious teacher not afraid of work and with the average amount of ability to manage children. She was liberally applauded when she declared that the time was at hand when the teacher should no longer be tormented by the bad boy, if any other recourse was available.

Miss Richman discussed the causes and treatment of the juvenile delinquent, declaring at the offset that inefficient parents were in many cases responsible for the delinquency of the child. This was especially the case with immigrants coming to this country in large numbers. By the exertion of the right kind of influence, she believed that practically every boy, no matter how bad, might be saved and made a useful law-abiding citizen instead of a criminal. She selected several types of the bad boy in New York with which she had dealt in recent years, and said that in every instance the boy had been thoroughly and effectively reformed by the application of proper methods adduced to the individual case. In the case of a boy whose eyes were badly crossed, she showed that reformation was easily accomplished after they were straight-

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MON. GARROS FLYS OVER RICHMOND

Aviator Shrills City When He
Sails Over Washington
Monument

EIGHT MINUTES TO STATE CAPITOL AND RETURN TRIP

Whizzes Over Presidential
Party Greatly to the As-
tonishment of Mr.
Taft

FORECAST FOR AVIATION.

Fair weather Wednesday afternoon, light rain at night or Thursday morning, probably followed by fair. Much warmer Wednesday night. Indications point to fair weather Friday and unsettled weather Saturday. Light variable winds Wednesday afternoon and moderate southwest to west Thursday.

Whizzing aloft to an almost dizzy height Roland Garros Wednesday morning shortly after 10 o'clock flew over the city of Richmond, making the round trip from the State Fair grounds to the State Capitol building and return in eight and a half minutes.

Entirely unharmed Richmond gazed agape at the birdman as he soared aloft, gracefully gliding through the air and skimming the buildings.

The flight was made in the monoplane which captured the \$10,000 prize for the flight from Belmont Park, N. Y., to the statue of Liberty and return, ending in Philadelphia.

The flight was unaccompanied. At the request of his brother early Wednesday morning Roland Garros calmly entered the monoplane, rose from the ground, went skyward and gave Richmond a startling and thrilling treat.

"I consider a flight over any city nothing unusual," said Garros to the Virginian. "I thought it would be a treat for the President to witness the alarip above him."

The alarip party as it was passing the monument Washington monument in Capitol Square.

When Charles K. Hamilton, the famous aviator who made the historic flight from New York to Philadelphia and return, left the ground Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the State Fair Grounds and soared to a dizzy height amid the enraptured applause of thousands, Richmond's aviation meet, the first in the South, was opened.

As the airplane rose and for fifteen minutes dashed hither and thither the huge crowd was awestruck and as some particularly daring feat was accomplished it cheered vociferously.

The crowd began early to flock to the grounds, to be in ample time for the opening performance, which was carried out in a faultless manner.

The birdlike machines of the world-famous sky-men were in prime condition for the flights.

Guests of Moment. As the guests of Alfred J. Moisant, who flew from Belmont Park to the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor and back, the opening of the big meet was witnessed by all of the students of the public schools of Richmond, the inmates of the Boys' Home and the Confederate veterans from the Soldiers' Home. High School pupils were also admitted free.

A sufficient number of county and city police, detailed by Mayor Richardson at the request of Judge R. Carter Scott, of the Henrico county Circuit Court, were on hand to insure ample protection. Plain clothes men were also there.

No Booms. Mr. Moisant has announced that he will not tolerate the sale of liquors on the grounds during the tournament. This was done in deference to the school children and women who will be present during the four days of the meet.

Street car service to and from the grounds was fairly good, considering

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MR. TAFT CAPTURES CITY OF RICHMOND

Given Big Ovation on Arrival and Cheered by Waiting
Throngs as He Whirls Through Streets of
the Old Dominion's Capital

ADDRESS TO VIRGINIA TEACHERS PURPOSE FOR WHICH HE CAME

Guest of Governor Mann at Breakfast With Parade and
Review of Cadets Following--Drive to Battlefields,
Luncheon at Jefferson and Speech to
Educational Conference

PRESIDENT TAFT'S DAY HERE. 8 A. M.—President Taft escorted from the Hotel Jefferson to the Executive Mansion by a select committee. 8:30 A. M.—The President the guest of Governor William Hodges Mann at breakfast at the Executive Mansion. 10:30 A. M.—Parade formed in Capitol Square, with Virginia Polytechnic institute cadets and escort of blues. The line moved out Franklin street and Monument Avenue to the Jefferson Davis Monument, where the President reviewed the cadet corps. 11:30 A. M.—President Taft goes for an automobile tour of surrounding battlefields, escorted by Colonel W. Gordon McCabe and others. 2 P. M.—Luncheon at the Jefferson Hotel, tendered by citizens of Richmond. 3:30 P. M.—The President in a motor car will visit the ball park, where the Fort Monroe—First Regiment game will be played, and the State Fair Grounds, where the aviation meet is in progress. 4 P. M.—Public address in the City Auditorium before the Virginia Educational Conference. 5:15 P. M.—President Taft leaves for Washington.

DR. DENNY MAY SUCCEED WILSON

PRESIDENT OF WASHINGTON
AND LEE GETS OFFER FROM
PRINCETON.

(Special to The Richmond Virginian.) LEXINGTON, VA., Nov. 23.—There is a rumor here that Dr. George H. Denny, president of Washington and Lee, has been offered the presidency of Princeton University, but definite information on the subject cannot be obtained either in confirmation or denial. Dr. Denny is now in Richmond attending the Educational Conference. President Denny's removal to Princeton would be a distinct loss to Washington and Lee.

CLOWRY DESIGNS W. U. PRESIDENCY

NEW YORK, November 23.—Robert C. Clowry, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to-day resigned that position. He was immediately succeeded by Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The latter concern controls the Western Union Company.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Clowry said:

"Having been continuously engaged in the telegraph business for more than fifty years I feel that I am entitled to retire and take a much needed rest."

His successor, Mr. Vail, began life as a telegraph operator. The Vail family has been connected with the development of the telegraph since its earliest days. Alfred Vail, uncle of the new president, was a partner of Professor Morse and the first real telegraph operator in America.

Newcomb Carlton, formerly of the British Westinghouse Company, was chosen vice-president of the Western Union.

HORACE VOSE SENDS TAFT 30 POUND BIRD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The fears that Horace Vose, of Rhode Island, provider of Thanksgiving turkeys for the Presidents, had turned insurgent were dispelled in glorious fashion to-day when there arrived at the White House a gobble of huge proportions and firm flesh. This fowl of the Vose flock weighs thirty pounds.

All yesterday and during the early morning hours to-day gloom hung heavily over the White House kitchen.

There was not a turkey nor a line from Vose, who since the time of President Grant has never permitted the presidential family to go hungry on the national holiday.

CANVASS FOR FUNDS CONTINUES ACTIVE

Canvassers for the Y. W. C. A. special fund of \$10,000 are still busy at work. Tuesday they got down to work with renewed energy and the result of their labors up to 3 P. M. was \$944.75 in subscriptions. Wednesday is the last day of the six-day canvass.

The amount so far subscribed runs the total up to \$5,545. This is considerably below the full amount desired, but it is said that the women have a surprise up their sleeves and will be able to make good before the curtain is rung down and the final count made.

The women say they are very grateful for subscriptions already received and promised.

"Richmond is a great city—beautiful city. Everytime I come here I like it better. I sincerely wish it were possible for me to stay here longer. For one thing, I would like to accept that invitation to try the Hermitage Club Golf Links."

"I had a splendid trip from Panama and enjoyed every minute of my stay there. It is a great country and is getting better all the time. The work of the canal is forging ahead. I could almost see the completed canal. Everyone who sees what has been done down there is filled with enthusiasm."

William Howard Taft, President of these United States, is in Richmond, the invited guest of the Virginia Educational conference, and the acclamation of every resident of the city.

From the time the President arrived in the city Tuesday evening at 6:20 o'clock, Richmond as a city whole, aided by hundreds of residents of other sections of the State, has turned out en-masse to do him honor. Houses along the thoroughfares through which the chief executive of the nation has passed and will pass are draped with flags. From some windows, great red, white and blue banners float. From others waft smaller blue flags, with a white eagle in the center. This latter design is the special emblem of the President.

Crowds jammed the Main Street station when the special car "Mayflower" with its national passenger rolled into the station Tuesday night. As the president walked out, escorted by the reception committee of Richmond, the crowd greeted him when he came ashore at Hampton Roads, and surrounded his staff of friends, army and navy officers, and secret service men.

A great crowd cheered and waved, and the throngs along the streets cheered again as the presidential party made its way to the Westmoreland Club, where the President took dinner.

Still greater crowds lined the streets as the President and his party left the Westmoreland Club for the Capitol Square early Wednesday morning. Not a few of them had been from bed hours earlier than is the usual custom, in order that they might see and cheer the President as he walked over the streets in a big automobile, en route for breakfast at the Governor's Mansion.

Good Natured and Smiling. For all these citizens, who, irrespective of political creeds, were so anxious to show their respect and affection for the great good natured Chief Executive, the latter had a very friendly smile and nod.

There were many women in the throngs who greeted him. To the president raised his hat and seemed to smile even more happily in response to the cheers and waving hats of the men, he gave military salute.

He has a reputation, has this President, for being strenuous and to the point of his three hundred or so pounds of averdupois. According to his secretaries, he never allows himself to become tired. According to everyone who knows him he allows his almost proverbial nature to become ruffled.

Certainly, since his arrival in Richmond he has lived up to his reputation. Despite the fact that he has been a few hours off ship, he has been a long and storm-swept trip, he has been expected to be more or less tired, he accepted an invitation to dine at a local club soon after his arrival Tuesday evening, and a formal reception at another club.

It is quite true that it took him a bit of resting to permit him to go to this dinner and to the formal reception at another club. But the difference was due solely to the fact that he thought both affairs would be formal. When he was in the city he was entirely informal and gave way to his smile.

The President leaves Richmond Wednesday evening. He has been here nearly twenty-four hours during which time only one period given over to sleep was unaccompanied.

Those in charge of the President's movements have determined that of interest in the President's movements should be kept to a minimum. They arranged the program so that the President's movements would be as unobtrusive as possible.

Was a man of the people. The President is a man of the people. He is a man who is interested in the people. He is a man who is interested in the people. He is a man who is interested in the people.